The a barbor, had a morely sector the paints will and received the the temperature of

EXCITING NEWS FROM BALTIMORE.

FEDERAL OCCUPATION OF THE CITY. THE PEOPLE ALL ALIVE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 5-p. m. The most intense excitement agitated our excitable community to-day, at the news that the United States had occupied the Relay House at the Washington Branch Junction with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, nine miles from the city. But it was a diametrically opposite excitement to that gotten up this day two weeks ago, by the Board of Police and their Marshal. It was an excitement on the side of the Federal Government, not in rebellion to it. The streets were black with eager, inquiring crowds, not armed to the teeth, not breaking open stores to get arms, not knocking down Union men, not looking and pointing daggers at honest and loyal citizens, but with joy beaming from their faces at the prospect of the speedy deliverance of an oppressed people from the despotism of George P. Kane and his masters, Charles Howard and John B. Davis, who hold the power in the Board of Police in the absence of Charles P. Hincks. The Sabbath services for the morning were all over, and people had got their dinners, when the news came. There was no fear depicted on men's countenances. Everybody moved freely, and the general feeling found vent in the loyal expression of "All hail to the

The telegraph will, of course, have given you the details of this masterly and timely movement on the part of the Government. It was executed in admirable style by Gen. Butler of Massachusetts, the hero of the occupation of Annapolis. You can form no idea of the relief the occupancy of the Relay House has given to our suffering people. It has removed a load of appre-bension from the shoulders of every loyal citizen. Our eyes are now turned in the direction of Philadelphia and Harrisburg, and the moment the hights of Baltimore are occupied by the advancing columns of our Federal friends from those cities, we shall feel our deliverance from mob rule, from rebel rule, accomplished. Then you will winness such an evation from our Unionloving people as will bury forever the sad remembrance of the bloody Friday in the forgiveness of our brethren of the old Bay State.

The news to-day is, that the Northern Central Railread will be in running order to-morrow, and that the Philadelphia line will be opened on Thursday next, God grant is! There are thousands of auxious families ere who want to join their fugitive husbands and friends, driven away by George P. Kane's mob, and the Federal Government will be blessed by the gratitude of every loyal man, woman, and child, for couring so signally to our aid in this season of dire extremity, and reopening the channels of communication, cut off by the Governor, at the instance of and rebels, among whom most prominent stands the redoubtable Col.

The best part of the story is, that a majority of the Robel Legislature are sojourning in our city, having fled from the healthful Union climate of Frederick City on Salarday night, to get comfort from the conclave of Secessionists who still encumber the soil of Baltimore. They cannot get back to Frederick by rail without running the gaustlet of the Federal forces at the Relay Their only chance of return is by land-carriage through Liberty Town or Westminster; but if the Federal troops coming down the Northern Central will make haste and throw out a line across the roads leading to those villages, they will find their path blocked in that direction too-a consummation devoutly to be wished. Let this Legislature be broken up, and

The city pulitary have nearly all been disbanded, under the plea of expense in keeping it up; but this is not the reason. It was the hopelessness of their cause that impelled the Rebel leaders to take this step. They p under arms men enough to suppress the outbreak of their mob, of which the Secessionists are now more afraid than Union men are. That mob are still armed, and one of the first things that Gen. Butler must do is to disarm them at every hazard. But the primary step to be taken by the Federal Government is to place the city under martial law, dispossess the Board of Police and their Marshal of their ill-gotten and revolutionary authority, and appoint a Board that will exercise the despotic authority of the Police law for the preservation of the peace, the rooting out of treason and fraitors, and the restoration of the Federal Government to its normal functions in our city. There are those who will not be content with less than the condign punishment of Marshal Kane and his brother consultators, for the treason of which they have been guilty, at the bar of the military authority. For myself, I would prefer to see them

dealt with in the ordinary course of justice.

The ruin caused to our fair city by the City Government, in its open warfare upon the Federal forces and authority, cannot be estimated by dollars and cents. A hundred years will not suffice to restore us to the position we occupied the day before the fatal Friday.

Merchants and capitalists have gone, are going, and are getting ready to go. They will carry away millions of property of the wreck of their fortunes. I doubt whether the credit of the city or the State will ever rise again to par. If the procuring cause of the Negro Slavery Rebellion, now sweeping so fearfully over the fairest part of the Republic, is once cut up by the roots and destroyed, our city is destined to great things in the future; but I fear the present generation will not live to see it. The desolation of so many widows' and orphans' bearths, by the heartless attempt of our Winses and Kanes to destroy our peace and safety, is one of the most terrible features of this crisis. Is there no retribution for this cruelty?

There is a rumor abroad that the United States will land a large body of troops to-morrow morning at the Lazaretto, opposite Fort McHenry, for the purpose of occupying Murray's Hill and Patterson's Park, which can be done by an easy and speedy movement. I cannot learn that the rebels have attempted to occupy those done by an easy and speedy movement. I cannot points. They had a reconnoisance made of them, but there the thing appears to have fallen through.

Large numbers of Secessionists have left the city owing to the state of their health. They complain of

a stricture around their necks! THE TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BALTI-

MORE. The annexed extract is from a letter written by resident of Baltimore, who, from his acquaintant among the business and working men of that city, is likely to have a correct impression of the present posture of affairs there:

Baltimore, May 3, 1861.

The anxiety of unestilement is itself a motive for leaving; but, beyond this, I see symptoms that I do not like, that lead me to believe the present caim is illusory; that it is the increat of the Southern party to have it so for a time, and to delude the Government thereby. The leaders are subtle and able, and have not the least idea of abandoning their ground. It saims their par, one best, however, to be quiet now, and to appear for the Union; but the city and State are in the hands of Secessionists who are and have been in regular communication with Montgomery, and who are working steadily and resolutely for that interest.

I had some hope from our Legislature, but recent developments show that that is trusting to a broken stick. This Committee of Public Safety, who are to be invested with arbitrary power, are all of them most determined Secessionists. This measure is resorted to so as to take power entirely out of the Governor's hands, instead of imper log or deposing him, as was at first intended, and would have been done, but that Annapolis and other parts of the State were occupied by the Government force. They therefore find it impolitic to move in a straightforward, determined way, and instead, this Committee of Public Safety is devised, who will be invested with all power, and who will use BALTIMORE, May 3, 1861.

it all to the ends of Secession, quietly and effectively; the State in the mean time being quiet and apparently loyd to the Union. At the proper moment the mask will drop, when all has been prepared, and not one moment before, for the leaders in this movement are elever men, and know both how to contain themselves and how to explude.

The Government will have a hard time of it. Every department of it, the army, the late recruits, contain spies, working for its destruction. This revolution was planned long ago; the main materials have for a long time been organized throughout the country. Every day shows more plainly that they have been as ste they as a cat, and watched and worked like bearers.

That there must be bloody work here, then, sooner or later, is to my mind now certain. It may be that

That there must be bloody work here, then, some or later, is to my mind now certain. It may be that this city will be invested by Federal troops by-and-by without opposition; but I repeat that all this calm is december, and will prove, perhaps, fatal to the Government unless they take good guard against deception. There is nothing that their opposests will not do to lestroy them root and branch. With many it will be

TRAVEL OVER THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO

ROAD.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 6, 1861. Travel over the Baltimore and Obio road is not in terrupted by the Federal troops at the Junction. There is nothing definite from the Northern Central or Philadelphia Road, except that the work for the reconstruction and repair of the bridges is actively progressing. The troops at the Relay House are fortifying their position. A United States recruiting-office was opened on Baltimore street this morning, and the Stars and Stripes displayed.

THE TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS.

Bogus Correspondents Grandval the Spy-A Buitimore Editor involved Fortifications on the Severn River-Arrival of more Troops-Firemen let loose-Health of the Treops.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
HEADQUARTERS N. Y. STATE TROOPS, } Annapolis Station, May 2, 1861.

A regular steamboat communication is about being established between here and Baltimore, by means of which many citizens from the latter place will avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the ancient city of Annapolis and other interesting places herea-bout. Colonel Abel Smith of the 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, having been detained here for garrison duty by Brig dier-General Butler, and " ranking" the com andants of other regiments stationed at this point, has been appointed commandant of the post. Within the ast three days the strictest military discipline has been observed. In the outset such citizens as felt inclined were freely admitted into the yard, and availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to witness the military evolutions and to hold free converse with the troops but it was soon found that the liberty thus granted was grossly abused, and particular-ly by newspaper correspondents, whose letters been found to contain gress exaggerations. and much information that, according to the strict rules of the garrison, on the not to be promulgated. Every idle rumor picked up from that and this soldier was given, and construed into a fixed fact. One of these -" that two men were to be executed in the Yard on Monday afternoon"-brought a number of persons from Baltimore, and many residents bereabout to the Yard. A reporter from one of the Baltimore papers, accompanied by the Sheriff of Annapolis and a alf-dozen people from the latter place, inquired of your correspondent, in the most confidential manner, for information as to the hour and place that " the two men were to be hung." As a consequence, a strict surveillance has been established over all outsiders representing themselves as reporters or newspaper correspondents. A person calling himself Getty has been about the city for the past week, and, in addition to rendering himself obnoxions to the people of Annapo-lis by his demenner, has grossly misrepresented and exaggerated matters at the garrison. Complaint was made by several prominent persons of the city to Gen. Butler, who ordered his arrest. The fellow has since made himself scarce, and I learned yesterday that be had left town. Under an arrangement which Getty had at Baltimore, the several papers published there received a proof from one paper, to which he directed his letter, and all published the same matter. It will not be safe for him to be caught here. Apropos of such characters, Brig.-Gen. Butler, commandant of the station, in his report to Lieut. Gen. Scott this morning, says in conclusion: "Under the guise of bearers of dispatches and newspoper reporters and correspondents, we are oversun with the MEANEST AND MOST DESPICABLE KIND OF SPIES, who unite with impudence and brazen effrontery LYING BEBRIS, in rder to injure the Northern troops."

In my last letter I wrote you that a spy had been apprehended, but I was then mable to give you any definite information concerning him. On Tuesday aftercamp, on the line of the Annapolis Railroad, and tampering with the soldiers. He had on a military cap and citizen's dress of black cloth. When arrested and taken before Col. Corcoran he was closely questioned. but, giving a very unsatisfactory account of himself, the Colonel ordered him to be searched. This resulted in the finding of several letters and papers concealed about his person. One paper was a letter from a man amed Claxton, introducing him to Mr. Beach of The Baltimore Sun, and recommending him to be engaged for the purpose of obtaining information as to the movements of the Northern troops, their numbers, &c. Another paper was an article of agreement between Beach and himself, the latter agreeing to obtain all possible information as to the movements of the troops at the North and forward such accounts to Beach, who was to transmit the same to the commander of the Southern army. He was to station himself at or near Annapolis, and by private messengers send his communications to Beltimore. In regard to this matter, the General has obtained substantial proof, and has also learned that Beach is a rank Secessionist, affording all the aid and comfort in his power to the Rebel army. The spy gave his name as Edward Grandval, and said that he from Montgemery, Alabama. Gen. Butler ordered him to the guard-house, where he has since been closely wate'ed. It is probable that Gen. B. will order a Court-Martial to-day or to-morrow to try the case, and there is but little coubt that he will suffer according to "Article 57" of the "Articles of War," as follows:

"Whosever shallbe convicted of holding correspondence with relying intelligence to, the enemy, either directly or indirectly, and ender death, or such punishment as shall be ordered by the interce of Court Marcha." No communication is allowed with the prisoner, but when coart-martialed he will be allowed counsel and be dealt with more justly than the Rebels would treat an honest soldier, or unoffending private citizen, whom they might chance to arrest. It is almost needless for me to recall to your memory the case of Combissary Patten of the 7th Regiment, who was arrested -a Union State, by a gang of drunken Rebels, all of whom decided without judge or jury to hang him, and would have done so but for the opportune arrival of the Commandant of the district in which he was found. The oatrageous manner in which peaceful and unoffending Northern people have been treated at the South has fully aroused the ice of our people; and there seems to be a disposition to "string up" any disseminator of Sessession sentiments or documents. There are a number of persons in Annapolis, one or two of whom I have already spoken of, who hold comnunication with the ringlenders in the Southern States, and are using their utmost endeavors to create a rebellion in this State. True far their efforts have proved futile.

Brig.-Gen. Butler having ordered the positions on the opposite side of the river, commanding the City of Annapolis and harbor, to be reenforced, Col. Pinckney of the 6th Regiment directed Major M. G. Rathbun to proceed thither and take command of the troops at both stations, which will now form one. The forts are about a mile distant from each other-Fort Madison commanding directly the harbor and mouth of the Severn River, and Fort Pinckney, which is situated on a bluff,

commanding the other fort, as well as the garrison at

Annapolis and the city beyond. Major Rathbun was selected for this command, being a skillful and experienced officer. Breastworks are being thrown up at Fort Pinckney, and the position otherwise fortified. Reconforcements have also been made to the detachment from Col. Lyon's Regiment, stationed some five or six miles up the river, and other points in the vicinity have been strengthened. With the force now here there wou d be no difficulty in holding the position against double, and I might say almost treble the number of

Night before last General Nye passed through here on the way to your city. After paying his addresses to Brig.-Gen. Butler, he paid a visit to the headquarters of the 6th Regiment, and took supper in the mess room of the staff. Yesterday, while the 6th Regiment was on parade the Hen. Carl Schurz made his appearance, and was introduced by Col. P. to his staff.

As I write there is a grand review, and Brig.-Gen. Butler, with his Aids, Major Haggerty and Major Clemence, has just passed down the long line of troops which extend from one end of the yard to the other. The several regiments with their company fronts look well, and the men present a truly soldier-like bearing

and appearance.

This morning, the Kedar and Baltic arrived in the Roals, having on board Col. Ellsworth's Zonave Regiment and the 5th Regiment of New-York, under commend of Col. Schwarzwaelder. Both regiments were landed at as early an hour as possible, and received orders to take up march for Washington forthwith. It was late to-day before the Zouaves left, and during their brief sejourn in the garrison they circulated freely among the soldiers, many of whom they were acquainted with. Though under arms and in unif rm, the "fire-laddie" spirit manifested itself in all its brilliancy. Dozens of them brushed by the guards stationed here and there; and in one instance, being repulsed at the bayonet's point, they raised a window about four feet from the ground, and, clambering in fireman fashion, bolted through the building to another portion of the yard. After a month's duty they will know better how to conduct themselves. Col. Schwarzwaelder's command looked well as they marched through the yard and preceded on their route to the National Capital.

The following shows the forces that have reported

here and received marching orders:

Oth Regiment, Massachusetts, Col. Monroe, 700 men. Ordered to Washington.

th Regiment, Massachusetts, Col. Lawrence, 700 men. Or the Regiment, Massachusetts, Col. Lawrence, 700 men. Or t, New-York, Col. Lefferts, 991 men. Ordered to Regiment, New York, Col Butterfield, 750 men. Ordered chington Regiment, New York, Col. Vosburg, 750 men. Ordered a-hington. h Regiment, New-York, Col Corceran, 1,070 men. Posted Regiment, Pennsylvanis, Col. McDonell, 700 men. Or-Fennsylvania, Col. Burnside, 780 men oth Regiment, Fernsylvania, Col. Burnside, 1,000 men. Or at Regiment, Rhode Island, Col. Burnside, 1,000 men. Or hington. egiment, New-York, Col. Ellsworth, 1.160 men. Regiment, New York, Col. Schwarzwaelder, 700 men. of to Washington.

The 6th Regiment, New-York, Col. Pinckney; 8th Regiment, New-York, Col. Lyons; 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Smith: 25th Regiment, Pennsylvania, Col. Bryan; 4th Regiment, Pennsylvania, Col. Hart-ranti, and detachments from the several Massachusetts regiments, under command of Maj. Cook, Maj. Devous and Capt. Briggs, numbering altogether about 4,500 men, are stationed at this point.

In consequence of the closeness of the quarters, many of the men have wrapped themselves in their blankets and made their beds in the grass. This has however, been prohibited, as, on account of the proxi-nity to the river and the made ground adjoining, the men would soon be laid up with chills and fever. 1 learn from Dr. McDermott, the Surgeon of the Sixth. that this regiment is the healthiest in the garrison. Be tween thirty and forty men in the several regiments suffering with chronic diseases have been ordered home by the Surgeon-General. Through the medium of your paper-the field and staff officers of the Sixth Regiment desire me to return thanks to the proprietors of the Aster House for a large invoice of the creature comforts of life, this day received, and also, for a large quantity of provisions before the troops left. Other regiments here, also return thanks to their many friends in your city, for kindly remembering them.

It is now 91 o'clock, and the drummers are beating those odious "tape" indicating that all lights in the garrison must be extinguished, a disobedience of which will involve the painful recessity of sleeping upon a plank in the guard-house for the remainder of the night. In the moment or two which is left me I will state that under the care of Mr. Crane a post-office has been established at General Butler's hendquarters, and all persons having relatives or friends here should direct their letters to "Annapolis," and the number of the Regiment.

WASHINGTON AN ARSENAL AND

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, May 3, 1861.

This is not only a city of magnificent distances, but of magnificent imaginations. Men will start at fears of their own creation, and rumors they know to be unfounded. One evening you will be entertained with the particulars of firing into American vessels from Secession batteries; and the next, dangers are excited by the near approach of Davis's horrid Southern army. We have no definite intelligence of Southern move ments, and hence many dark forebodings.

Every day adds to the thousands of soldiers already here. Upon the completion of fortifications soon to be ommenced, this city will be placed beyond the possibility of a successful attack. Then, with a complete blockade of the ports in the rebel States, and a large army on the Massissippi, near the line of the Free and Slave States, the chivalry of the sunny South will be coiled in their own net, and powerless, unless they invade our Northern homes. They know too well the fearful retribution that would follow, to undertake so mzerdous an experiment. To-day I walked through the marble walls of the

Senate Chamber and Hell of Representatives of one of the greatest nations and best Governments in the world. How great the change a few weeks have made. Every approach and avenue is guarded by as armed sentiael who politely demands your pass before you can enter. Every doorway and portico is barricaded by barrels filled with cement. Each room within is occupied by armed men. In the main passageway moskets are being cleaned and put in order. Scattered throughout the House are arms and knapsacks. Behind the chair where sat the amiable Pernington is a bulletin-board for the Regiment. While the members of the different companies are felicitating themselves, how faithfully the country is being repre sented in the war congress now in session. The same picture is presented in the Senate Chamber. The chairs which Davis, Benjamin and Hammond occupied, when they boldly published to the world disusion and rebellion, are daily tilled by some of the mudsills from Lowell; and the chair where Breckinridge sat when he winked at treason holds muskets from th Mussachusetts armory. The traitors have gone; their places are vacant; the echoes of their delusive madness have died away, but they have awakened an energy and installed in their seats a power which will defend the Constitution, banish treason, and punish traitors. It is becoming that the 6th Massachusetts Regiment should fill the places cursed by such encinies to freedom and mankind. Here is now another Cromwell parlia ment made up of the descendants of the Puritane Squads drill in the different halls, and the recounding clangor of arms awakens serious reflections upon the civilization and refinement of the nineteenth century. It all shows the stern necessity and impending dange which could have impelled the men of the North to buckle on the armor and peril property and life in defense of those institutions which have given us all our

The Capitol buildings are filled with Massacusetts and New-York troops. The 8th Massachusetts have the old Representatives' Hall and the rotunds. That gallant regiment, which in itself is a type of American

industry and civilization, which furnishes men for all pursuits known to American labor, from making a row-boat to building a man-of-war-from making a wooden clock to constructing and putting together a locomotive-lay themselves down upon the hard floor, and at one glance from the various paintings which adorn its sides, read the whole history of the country, from the discovery of the Mississippi and the landing of the Pilgrims until now, yet many of them little dream they are the active participators in sturing scenes which will form one of the most brilliant chapters in the world's history, and which upon the canvas of some future American painter will adorn a panel in the

same rotunda.

The Hall of Representatives was occupied by the New-York 7th until yesterday afternoon, when they went to camp. The New-York Fire Zounves arriving last night, took the same quarters.

You might suppose that the assembling of so many armed men would lead to some noise and disturbance, but nothing of the kind. The police have but little to do; there is no rioting and but little drinking. All seem intent upon the object for which they came-not

to strike down, but protect.

We have certainly illustrated the virtue, if it be one, of maguanimity on the part of a stronger toward a weaker foe. The foot of no Federal soldier has as yet pressed the soil of a Seceding State. Yet, in their frenzied rebellion they have fired upon a fort almost unarmed, protected by a small garrison, nearly starved; they have endeavored to capture our vessels; with a savage brutality, they have endeavored to commission privateers, to renew once more the almost-forgotten tragedies of a pirate's deck; and have threatened to attack, capture, and hold, or else burn, plunder, and destroy the Capital. All this has been done by them and suffered by us.

It is said here that Maryland is becoming more loyal. I have but little confidence in that loyalty which results from the apprehension of pecuniary loss and commercial disaster, or from the fear of annihilation by the Northern avalanche which is fast rolling toward

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT—MORE EXILES FROM VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1861.

The Government, having waited patiently for the
expiration of the twenty days of grace, has begun to
move. The campaign against the rebuls has opened.
Federal troops have been the now into Maryland, and
now hold the Relay House, and Col. Ellsworth's NewYork Regiment of Zounce's is soon to be ordered from
Washington to Alexandria, Virginia.

The railroad trains from Wheeling to Baltimore
have been cut off by the Government forces.
Preparations for the enforcement of the blockade of
the Southern ports are actively going on. At present

Preparations for the enforcement of the blockade of the Southern ports are actively going on. At present the blockade is not enforced south of Norfolk. Large numbers of exiles from Virginia are constant-ly arriving here. They are all Union men, who have been driven away from their homes for expressing dis-approbation of the movements of the robels. Advices just received from Tennessee stare that Sen-ator Andrew, Johrson is to make a speech in favor of

ator Andrew Johrson is to make a speech in favor of the Union in a day or two. He is not to be allenced by the howling of the Secessionists, who have fixely uttered threats against him.

HARPER'S FERRY TO BE TAKEN.

HARPER'S FERRY TO BE TAKEN.

ARMS TO BE RETURNED.

WISHINGTON, Monday, May 6, 1861.

The movement of Government troops to the Relay House, near Ballimore, is understool to be preparatory to a demonstration against the Rebels at Harper's Ferry. The Government has determined to retake the Federal Arsenslat that place.

All the volunteer companies in the District of Columbia are to be mustered into regiments for active service.

Two thomsand stard of arms, which were sent to

Two thousand stand of arms, which were sent to Baltimore by the Virginia rebels after the seigure of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, are to be returned to the Official permission has been granted for the continu-

ance of the mail and passenger service from Baltimore to Norfolk by the Chesapeake Bay line of steamers. No freight, however, can be taken from either end of

the route.

Large amounts of military stores are constantly arriving here.

The New-Jersey Regiments arrived safely at the Capitol this morning. Gov. Buckingham of Connecticat has also arrived here, and is making arrangements for the accommodation of the troops from that State.

> AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON! Washington, Monday, May 6, 1861.

The proclamation of the Mayor of Washington requiving the drinking establishments to be closed at 91 o'clock at night, was by the advice of the military autherities. On Saturday Senator Wilson suggested to the high Executive officers such messures, in view of the fact that some of the troops were evidently be-

coming demoralized by using intoxicating liquors.

Much alarm has existed in the neighboring city of Alexandria for a few days past, owing to the reports that the Federal Military contemplated taking early possession of it. Many persons accordingly fled, and he Virginia militia proceeded to Culpepper Court-

The first and second New-Jersey regiments arrived ere early this morning.

Gen. Scott publishes another letter, begging correspendents to spare him. He says that he has no office within his gift, no power to accept individual volunteers nor corps of volunteers, no time to read applica tions for his autograph, and that he cannot acknowledge one letter in fifty.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1861. A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Balti-more, and who belongs to the Secessionists, says that whenever the troops from the North attempt to pass through Baltimore they will meet a warm reception. He says the law-and-order party cannot control the

He says the law-and-order party cannot control the rowdy element. They are in possession of all the arms, and will resist at every step the march of troops. If the peace party, he says, had arms, they might be able to do son ething, but as it is they are powerless. A distinguished citizen of Massachusetts and a member of the next Congress, who went to Charleston some six or eight weeks ago for the benefit of his health, has just arrived here. He has been in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Kentneky. He says he had no difficulty in traveling wherever he chose.

Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Teanessee, North Carolina, and Kentneky. He says he had no difficulty in traveling wherever he chose.

He says the people throughout those States are nearly a unit, and are fully determined to resist the North to be last extremity. He gives it as his opinion, after a careful survey of the feeling in those States, that Tennessee and North Carolina will join the Southern Confederacy, and that Kentneky will eventually follow in the same direction. He says they are armine themselves to the teeth, and will light to the bitter

I learn from good nuthority that Gov. Andrew has written an extremely caus is letter to Mr. Cushing de-lining to avail himself of his services, either in a mil-

clining to avail himself of his services, either in a mil-inary or civil capacity.

Messengers from Alexandria to-night report that large numbers of people have fled from that thy within a few days, in view of the contemplated intack upon the place by the Federal troops. They also report that this afternoon about 400 Rebel troops arrived there from the direction of Bichmond, but as soon as they discovered the Federal fleet coming up the Potomac, they made good their escape in the nearest direction to

LETTER FROM GEN. HARNEY. HE DECLARES HIS DETERMINATION TO SUPPORT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861,

My Dran Sin: The report of my arrest at Harper's Ferry, by persons assuming to act under authority of the State of Virginia, has no doubt reached you. Upon my arrival at Richmond, under military escort, Gov. Letcher immediately directed my release, with assur ances disavowing the act of his subordinates, and expressing regret at their oil take or abuse of his authority. The kind attention and civility received from him, from the escort that accompanied me, and other distinguished citizens of Virginia and esteemed friends distinguished crizens of virginia and esteemen friends whom I there met, compensated for any personal trouble or annoyance; yet I cannot but feel deep mortification and regret that our country should be in a consirion to expece any one to such an incident. It has furnished occasion for mistake or miscepresentation in respect to my views and sentiments, which a sense of duty requires to be promptly corrected. No better mode occurs to me than by a letter addressed to your self, as an esteemed personal friend.

It has been represented through the public press that I was a willing prisoner to the State of Virginis; that

I was a willing prisoner to the State of Virginis; that I designed to resign my commission in the United States Army, throw off my allegiance to the Federal Government and join the forces of the Confederate Forty-two years I have been in the military service of the United States, and have followed during all that

time but one flag—the flag of our Union. I have seen it protecting one frontiers and guarding our coasts from Maine to Florida, I have witnessed it in the smoke of buttle, stained with the blood of gallant men, leading on to victory; planted upon the strongholm, and and waving in triumph over the capital of a foreign foe. My eyes have beheld that flag affording protection to our States and Territories on the Pacific, and commanding reverence and respect from bostile flee to and squadrons and from foreign governments, never exhibited to any other banner on the globe. Twenty stars, each representing a State, bave been added to that banner during my service, and under its folds I have advanced from the rack of lieutemant to that which I now hold. The Government whose honors have been bestowed upon me, I shall serve the remainder of my days. Tag flag whose glories I have witnessed shall haver be foreaken by me while I can strike a blow for its defense. While I have breath I shall be ready to serve the Government of the United States, and be its fautoful, loyal soldier.

Without condemning, or in any degree criticizing, the course other persons have deemed proper to pursue in the present juncture, my line of duty is plain to my own heart and judgment. The course of events that have led to the deplorable condition in which our country now stands has been watched by me with painful interest. Perceiving that many of my fellow-citizens in the Southern States were discontented with the Government, and desired some changs to protect them from existing evils, my feelings have been strongly

in the Southern States were discontented with the Government, and desired some change to protect them from existing evile, my feelings have been strongly averse to coercion, and anxious for some compromise or agreement that would restore peace and harmony. The provisions of the Federal Constitution afforded, in my judgment, ample means of redress through a Convention of all the States, which might adopt amendments that would reconcile all differences, or, if that could not be accomplished, might provide for peaceful separation in a manner becoming friends and brethren. So long as this hope of peaceful settlement of our troubles could be indulged, I have felt it to be the wise duty of the General Government to bear with patience outthe General Government to bear with patience out-rages that no other Government could have endured, and to forbear any exertion of force until the hast hope departed. But, when the Confederate States, with 7,000 men, under cover of strong fortifications or im-

departed. But, when the Confederate States, with 7,000 men, under cover of strong fortifications or impregnable batteries, assailed a starving garrison of 70 men in Fort Sumter, compelled the banner of the United States to be lowered, and bouted of its dishonor before the world, the state of the question was immediately changed. Instead of the Government coercing States demanding redress of gricwances by constitutional means, the case was presented of revolutionists waging war against their Government, seeking its overthrow by force of arms, assailing public property by overwhelming force, laboring to destroy the lives of gullant officers and a diere, and dishonoring the National dag. The question now before us is, whether the Government of the United States, with nameny blessings and past glories, shall be overthrown by the military idictatorship lately planted, and now bearing eway in the Confederate States! My hand cament aid in that work.

Finding ourselves in a state of civil war, actually existing or fast approaching, some of my brethren in arms, critzens of seceeding States, and for whom I have the highest personal respect, have considered it their duty to throw up their commissions and follow their States. In that view of day! cannot concur. As an officer of the army and a citizen of the United States, I consider my primary allegiance to be due to the Federal Government, and subordinate to these forestread for submitted of this constry. It was the judgment of the Court of Appears of South Carolina in the case of Hunt, where the subject was discussed with matchess ability. In that case, the highest Court of South Carolina deliberately decided that the soldier's and cit zen's primary duty of allegiance is due to the United States Government, and not to the Government of the State. Of lase it has been contended that the allegiance due by a civizen to and not to the Government of the State. Of late it has been contended that the allegiance due by a cisizen to the Federal Government was dissolved when the State the reduced the Union. Into that share many have fallen. But, in my judgment, there is and can be no such right assacession of a Sute by its own act. The Government of the Union can only be dissolved by the concurrence of the States that have entered into the

concurrence of the States that any excession is destruc-fiederal compact. The doctrine of Secession is destruc-tive to all government, and leads to universal anarchy. But supposing States may secede and destroy the Gov-ernment whenever the funcy takes these whome strong ernment whenever the fancy takes these who are strong enough to set up an arbitrary power in the State. Misson 1, the State of my residence has not seeded, and Secession would, in my opinion, be her ruin. The only special interest of Misson 1, in common with the Confederate States, is Slavery. Her interest in that institution is now protected by the Federal Constitution. But if Misson seedes, that protection is gone. Surrounded on three sides by free States, which might soon become hostile, it would not be long until a slave could hisson it then have with the Cotton States, or a Confederacy founded on Slavery and its extension? could have been a which he cotton States, or a Confederacy founded on Slavery and its extension? The protection of her slave property, if not ing clse, admonishes to never give upthe Union. Other interests of fast magnitude can only be preserved by a steadfast adherence to and support of the United States Government. All hope of a Pacific Railroad, so deeply in eresting to St. Louis and the whole State, must vanish with the Federal Government. Great manufacturing and commercial interests with which the Cotton States can have no sympathy, must perish in case of Section, and from her present proud condition of a powerful, thriving State, rapidly developing every element of wealth and social prosperity, Missouri would dwindle to a mere appendage and convenience for the military aristocracy established in the Cotton States. Many other considerations might be offered to show that secession would be ruin to Missouri. And I implere my fellow-citizens of that State not to be seduced by designing men to become the instruments of their mud ambition, by plunging that State into the vortex of revolution.

Weather governed by feelings inspired by the henner

of revolution.

Weather governed by feelings inspired by the banner under which I have served, or by my judgment of duty as a citizen, or by interest as a resident and property owner in Missouri, I feel bound to stand by the Union, and, remaining in the Union, shall devote myself to the maintenance of the Federal Government, and the per-petuation of its blessings to posterity. Yours truly WM. S. HARNEY.

Col. Joux O. Fallon, St. Lonis.

EXPEDITION DOWN THE CHESAPEAKE.

EXPEDITION DOWN THE CHESAPEAKE.

A LIGHT-SHIP REPLACED.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 6, 1861.

The Government has chartered the steamer Wm. B.
Raney, Cast. Gallagher, to convey a military force
from Amagelia down the Che-apeake as far as Dividing Creek, for the purpose of relaking Smith's Point
light-ship. The robels of Virginia sensed this light
ship and removed it. The Raney has on board a force
of seventy men, under command of Lient. Crosby, suppared removed it. The Kaney has on board a force of seventy men, under command of Lient. Crosby, and carries four guns. This detachment will recover the light-ship and replace it in its old position, in order to render maximation safe again.

o render navigation safe again.

A war steamer is now stationed off Fort McHenry Baltimore, so us to render assistance to the garrieou

f that post in case of an exigency.
The town of Havre de Grace is loyal. Government

cope are now moving below it.

The communication between the camp at Perryville Maryland) and Annapolis is improved by the add of two fine steamers on the route.

Four regiments left Annapolis last night for the Re-

Washington.
The Frenten regiment has arrived at Annapolis, and

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Bostos, Monday, May 6, 1861. The bodies of A. O. Whitney and Luther C. Ladd, killed at Baltimore, were removed to Lowell in a spe cial train.

The steamer Ben Deford has been detained by order of the Collector until her cargo can be examined. She will then proceed to Baltimore.

> FROM WHIMINGTON WILMINGTON, Del., Monday, May 6, 1861.

Senator Bayard arrived here on Saturday, from Montcomery. In consequence of the excitement against him his friends fear violence to him. The Union Volunteers are filling up their ranks rapidly.

LETTER FROM FRANK P. BLAIR, JR. to the Editors of the Evening Post. GENTLEMEN: I have observed several editorials in

our paper commenting on the new dodge of "armed cutrality," adopted in some of the Border Slave States, and I concur most heartily in the general scope of your remarks upon that subject, but I have seen that in your comments you speak of the Union men of Missouri as being content to hold the Secessionists of the State in check. In this you do great injustice to us. No State in the Union has responded more promptly to the call of the Administration, for her quota of volunteers, than Missourif and this, too, at a time when the State Government and the Government of the City of St. Linds are both in the hands of the enemy, and every difficulty thrown in the way of our patriotic citizens, notwithstanding their embarrassments, and notwithstanding the fact that in one week the four regiments called for from Missouri were mustered icto service, armed and equipped, and are now on duty at the arsenal and Jetlerson Barracks, and ready

to do duty whenever they may be warted.

Another regiment and three battalions have since been forwarded, and St. Louis alone will in two weeks furnish from 8,000 to 10,000 men for the main-

tenance of the Union and the suppression of this tenance of the Union and the suppression of this informous rebollion. If any other State in the face of such difficulties, in the very face of the armed forces of the Secession State Government, no wealthy citizens to step forward and subscribe thousands of riollars to espip and supply our troops, has done or will do better. I am content that you may reiterate your assertion; but I trust that you will so this State the justice to let it be known that the people of this State have promptly responded, alone or all the Siave States, to the call of the Government, and protected for the Government all the public property within her limite; and her regiments now stand ready to go wherever the exigencies of the public service may require.

C doned its Regiment Missouri Volunteers.

Jeffersia Barracks, Mo., May 2, 1951.

PROCLAMATION TO A TANA

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

The sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Virginia having been denied, her territorial rights as affed, her soil threadened with invasion by the authorities at Washington, and every artifice employed which could inflame the people of the Northern States and misrepresent our purposes and wishes, it becomes the relemn duty of every citizen of this State to prepare for the immension conflict. impending conflict.
Those adsrepresentations have been carried to such

Those misrepresentations have been carried to such an extent that foreigners and naturalized citizens who, but a few years and o, were denounced by the North and deprived of essential rights, have now been induced to enlist into regimente for ourposes of invading this Stare, which then vindicated those rights and effectually resisted encroachments which threatened their destruction.

Against such a policy and against a force which the Government at Washington, relying upon its numerical strength, is now rapially concentrating, it becomes the State of Virginia to prepare proper as legacity.

To this end and for these purposes, and with a determination to repel invasion, I. John Letcher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by authority of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by authority of the Commonwealth of Virginia, by authority of the conversion, do hereby authorize the commanding general of the military forces of this State, to call out, and to cause to be mustered into the service of Virginia, from time to time, as the public exigency may require, such additional number of volunteers as he may deem necessary.

To feeliliate this call, the supersed achedule will in-

To facilitate this call, the sunexed schedule will in To facilitate this can, the arrival and which the companies called for will an emble upon receiving orders for service. Given index my load, as dovernor, and under the [L. S.] real of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this taird day of May, 1861, and in the Soib year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

SCHERULE.

The following places of rendezvous are designated as the points at which companies called from the nonexed counties will a semble: Harper's Ferry, Stannton, Alexandria, Warrenton, Culpepper C. H., Gordonsvike, Lynchburg, Abingdon, Frederickaburg, King George, Gloncester Point, West Point, Norfolk, Smithfield, Petersburg, Bullalo, Barboursville, Charleston, Parkersburg, Moundsville, Crafton, and Richmond.

MR. RUSSELL ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS. From The London Times, April 23.
WASHINGTON, April 9, 1861.
The critical position of the Federal Government has

compelled its mombers to preserve actrony. Never be-forel under any Administration was so little of the councils of the Cubinet known to the public or to those fore under any Administration was so little of the councils of the Cabinst known to the public or to those who are supposed to be acquisited with the opinions of the statesmen is office. Air. Seward has issued the most stringent orders to the officers and clerks in his ocquirment to observe the rules, which heretofore have been much disegnarded, in reference to the confidential character of State papers in their charge. The cources of the fountain of knowledge from which friendly journalists drew so freely are thus storped without fear, favor or affection toward any. The result has been much irritation in quarters where such "interference" is regarded as universamable, or, at least, as very injurious. The newspapers which enjoyed the privilege of free exected depatches are finitely as a privilege of free exects to depatches are finitely as conception and incabation. Hence the monstress and ridiculous rumors which harden into type every day—hence the chances for "a policy," and hence the control into civil war. Each member of the Cabinet has become a Borbeigh, every shake of whose head perplexes New-York with a fear of change; every Senator is watched by private reporters, who trace "the day's disasters in his morning's ince." If a weak company of artiflery is nearched on board a slip, its movements are chrobicled in colours of vivid description, and its forches are made to sound like the march of a vast army. The telegraph from Washington has learnt its shelly mesage about Fort Sunter and Fort Fichens by heart, and the world has been soothed daily by the assurance that Gen. Branton Brang is ready, and that the South Carolinians can no longer be restrained. But there is always a secret understanding that Gens Bragg and Beauregard will be more ready still the next day, and that the garrison would be starved out. I have learnt now to distrust prophety, and I am geing South in the hope that the cord is not yet. The Southern Commisce them that no effore shall be made to reinforce Fort Pickens without previous notes who are supposed to be acquatated with the opinion tably attend any attempt to relieve or carry oil the garrison, now that the channels are under the fire of numerous heavily arread harrest numerous heavily armed butteries, which people of South Caronna were permitted to throw up without molestation. The operations of a releving force would have to be conducted or a very large sale by troops disembacking on the chores and taking the batteries in reverse, in conjunc-tion with an attack from the sea; and, after all, such an expedition would be faile, unless it were intended an expedition would be farile, unless it were intended to occupy Charlesson and try the fortune of war in South Carelina—an intention quite opposed to the expressions and. I believe, the feetings of the Cabinet of Washington, not to speak of the people of the Border States and of large remnants of the Union. From your correspondent at New-York you will receive full particulars of the movements of troops, and of the naval preparations which are reported in the papers, which create more curiodity than excitement among the people I meet. My task must be to describe what I see around me.

It may be as well to state in the most positive terms that the reports which have appeared in the American papers of communications between the English Minister and the American Government on the subject of a body of the Southers or its are totally and entirely

isser and the American Government on the subject of a blockade of the Southern p ris, are totally and entirely destinate of foundation. No communication of any kird has pursued between Lord Lyons, on the part of the English Government, and Mr. Sewart, or any one che, or behalf of the Government at Washington. It would be a most offensive proceeding to volunteer any ntimation of the course to be pursued by a European intination of the course to be pursued by a European Power respecting a contagency of action on the part of the Linted States; hor would it be necessary, in case a blockade were declared, to formulate a superpropartory notice that it must be such a blockade as the law of nations recognizes. The importance of a distinct understanding on that point is all the greater in connection with the stoice which are affect that the naval preparations of the harrier idented to affect the Federal Covernment the ments of blockading the mouths of the Mississippi and the Southern poets, with the object of collection the Federal revenue. If anything is clearer than another, in the doubt and perplexity which negatif it is that the Covernment will do nothing clearer than a other, in the doubt and perplesity waich prevail, it is that the Government will do nothing wintever o precipitate a conflict. It would ill become me, in such a consist, to hazard any authorization under the very great variety of complications which may arise bereafter. Of this, however, be assured, not a ship, or a gon, or a man will be directed to make any active, or to begin an offensive movement against the Confident States. If any promise was made by the Buch man A indirectation to inform the acombers of Scottler for the programment of its representatives of Confiderate Sines. If any promise was made by the Buch aim A indistration to inform the members of the Southern Government or his representatives of their course of action, it will not be considered binding on the consciences of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, compaced as it is of men who look on their predecessors as guilty of treason to the State. An attempt may be made to re-enforce Fort Fickens, and meither that nor any position occurred by the Foderal authorities will be voluntarily abandoned.

Once for all, let it be impressed on the minds of the English people that whatever reports they hear, and

Once for all, let it be impressed on the minds of the English people that whatever reports they hear, and however they may come—no matter whence, or in what guate—there is no truth in them if they ladieste the smallest intention on the part of Mr. Line I to depart from the pedicy indicated in his Imageral Address. As atrently as words can do it, I repeat that the forces which have been are middle are only intended for the reenforcement of the strong places at Tortugas and Key West, which have been left short of every nocessary of occupation and defense, and for the Portugar and Key Wes, which have been left short of every accessary of occupation and defense, and for the establishment of posts of observation, which are essential in case of hestility and to quard against surprise or treachery. I have dwelt in previous letters on the obvious policy of the Government of the United States, and I beg your readers to have firm falts that there will be no departure from it. By concentrating forces at Kor from faite that there will be no departure from it. By concentrating forces as Key West and Tortogas very valuable political retults are obtained in face of the present disperes, and material strategical advantages in case these disputes should lead to a rupture, which will not be initiated by the Cabinet at Washington. These places that do not be the few hours sail of the coast; they are are within a few hours' sail of the coast; they are healthy, and can be easily supplied, as long as the United States' fleet can keep the sea and cover the